FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
t $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents r square for the first, and thirty cents for each ceeding publication. Advertisers are requested state the number of insertions desired, or they ll be continued till forbid, and charged accord. gly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Molasses.

30 HHDS. prime retailing Molasses.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Dec. 28. 21-tf.

SACK SALT.

135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Dec. 28. 21-tf.

FRESH LIME.

50 CASKS Fresh Stone Lime.
5 Casks Clover Seed.
50 Hhds. prime Molasses.
Just received, and for sale by
CURTIS & MYROVER.
Dec. 26, 1836. 21-4w.

ittsboro' Male Academy.

HE Subscriber having been appointed by the Trustees to the charge of this Institution, anunces to the public, that it will be opened on nday, the 16th of January, 1837. The village Pittsborough is distinguished for healthiness good society; and the Subscriber will endeaor to add to these, his best exertions to make School worthy of patronage. The usual ches of an Academic Course will be taught, ouths prepared for entering the University of tate, or any other College.

TERMS OF TUITION.

ifteen Dollars per session, in advance, and an itional charge for the Winter Session, of Fifty nts for fuel. (Board can be had in the village.)
WM. W. HOOPER.
December 23, 1836. 21-4t.

☞The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Adver- r and Salisbury Watchman, are requested to e the above four insertions.

FISH.

30 BARRELS of MACKEREL.
Just received, and for sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Dec. 28. 21-tf.

LOTS for sale.

N that beautiful, elevated, and healthy Grove, Tabernacle, situate on the Stage Road, 10 iles South of Marion Court House, will be offerd for sale, on Friday, 20th January next, a numr of acre and half acre Lots of LAND. At or ar this eligible situation for a village, are natul advantages, adapted to pleasure and profit.—rangers to the locality of the place, and the faities it offers to industry, enterprise, and a Semary of Literature, are invited to make inquiry, d a personal examination. A plan and map of e place may be seen by calling on Wm. B. Rowl and John McMillon, the owners of the Land, Wm. H. Grice, at Marion Court House.
December 20, 1836.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a Negro man by the name of JESSE, out thirty years of age, rather slim built, well ade, very black complexion, small keen eyes, all neat feet, thin lips, has a scar, I believe, on s face above one of his eyes, and the mark of an ue behind his neck. He carried with him sevl suits of cloths, a blue broadcloth Coat, severround Jackets, pantaloons, &c., a Hat and Cap e is about five feet seven inches in height, very usible, and has rather a sly, down look; he has veral scars on his head occasioned by fighting, I think, has lost one tooth. The above re- d of thirty dollars will be paid by delivering to me at Cheraw, S. Carolina, or lodging him y jail so that I can get him, with all reasonapenses.
JOHN TAYLOR.
eraw, S. C., Dec. 19. 21 4w.

te Bank of North Carolina.

RSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General g, all persons having claims on said Bank vidends of Capital or Profits. Deposites, or issued by the Principal Bank or its Branch- earnestly desired to present them for pay- o the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before t Monday in November next. Otherwise, ll be barred, as the Stockholders will then final dividend of the effects of the Bank.
S. F. PATTERSON, President.
h, Dec. 23, 1836. 21-3m.

o be inserted in *all* the newspapers printhin the State of North Carolina for *three* —the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of nk. who will pay them to *order*.

$50 Reward.

NAWAY from the Subscriber, two Negro men Slaves, viz: TONY and JOHN. Tony out 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches , dark complexion, square and stout built, had on when he left a light drab Petersham rcoat. He was purchased by me of Mr. Rich- Bradley of Wilmington, and calls himself To- Montague. John is about 20 years of age, of her lighter complexion than Tony, 5 feet 10 hes high, and is quite stout built, has a full nd face, and has lost two front teeth, above d below, which is his most distinguishing mark. had on when he left a light grey woollen round cket and Pantaloons.

The above slaves left the camp of the Subscri- r, while on his way to the Western Country, ght miles above Lincolnton, on the 28th of last nth, and will no doubt endeavour to make their y back to Wilmington. The above reward ll be given for their apprehension, so that I t them again.
JAMES MOORE.
Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1836. 19-6t

Lost or Mislaid,

Note of Five Hundred Dollars, made payable eighty-nine days after the 8th instant, to the nk of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, endorsed by E. Smith and Wm. Hancock. This is there- e to forewarn all persons from trading for or ing any thing to do with said Note.
E. A. HARPER.
Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1836. 20tf

THE ANNUALS.

The Parlour Scrap Book,
The Token and Souvenir,
Religious Souvenir,
The Gift, by Miss Leslie,
The Violet.
E. J. HALE.

BOWEN & BURNETT,

BARBERS AND FRIZEURS,
Gillespie Street, Fayetteville,

TAKE this opportunity to tender to the public their humble acknowledgments for the very great patronage they have received since they have established themselves, and also to assure all who may call on them, either as regular or transient customers, that every exertion shall be used to give satisfaction. Their Shop is immediately opposite the Store formerly occupied by G. Deming, Esq., where their services will at all times be rendered.

☞They have a general supply of the best Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

KELVIN, NEAR PITTSBOROUGH.

THE Exercises of this School, which have just closed for the second session of the present year, will be resumed on the 1st of February next, under the superintendence of Miss C. C. Jones and the subscriber, assisted by a lady in every respect suitably qualified. The first Session of the year 1837 will close on the 15th of July, including a short vacation. The second Session will commence on the 15th of July, and terminate on the 12th of December. The School will be, as heretofore, strictly private in its character. No young ladies, except those resident in the immediate vicinity or so near the School as to be considered under the immediate care of their parents or guardians, will be permitted to board in any family of which a teacher is not a member. An arrangement has been made with Miss Holmes, with whom a lady connected with the School resides, to accommodate a small number of young ladies with board. Terms for board and tuition, $85 per Session, payable in advance; tuition for day scholars, $15 for all over 12 years of age; $12½ for those under 12.

Instruction in the ancient languages and Mathematics, will be given when desired. Books and Stationary will be furnished to boarders and day scholars at the lowest retail prices. Music and Drawing will form separate charges. The services of an additional instructer in Music having become necessary, one has been accordingly provided. The services of a gentleman who is highly recommended, have been engaged for the next year, (1837) who will give instruction in the French and German, which will also form a separate charge.

W. H. HARDIN.
Pittsborough, Dec. 15, 1836. 20-w

☞The Raleigh Register and Star, Wilmington Advertiser, Newbern Spectator and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 4 weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

Pocket Book LOST.

ON the 14th inst. the Subscriber lost in Fayetteville, a small calf skin Pocket Book, containing between $65 and $100, in South Carolina Notes, of which there was one note of $25, and one of $20. Also, two notes of hand, one for $250, and one for $200, both made by himself and payable to James Carroll, which had been paid. Also one note for $25, payable to Wm. H. Haywood, which had also been paid. All persons are forewarned against trading for either of the above notes. A reward of $10 will be paid for the delivery of the book and contents at this office, or to Mr. P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville.
DAVID CARROLL.
December 19, 1836. 20-3t pd.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds. Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.
NOTT & STARR.
December 15, 1836. 19tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis, Heirs at Law of Issabella Davis, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered, adjudged and decreed,* that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for the said Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and claim their distributive share of the Estate of the said Issabella Davis, dec'd, and on failing to appear, our said Court will make such and further decree in the premises as may be directed by law.

Witness, *David Lewis,* Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday in November, A. D. 1836, and in the 61st year of American Independence.
From the Minutes,
(19.6w.) DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

Richard M. Lewis, Jr., and others, to the Court. } *Petition for sale of Slaves —Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and his wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary & his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary & John Stanton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfret Hester, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, *it is therefore Ordered,* That publication be made for six weeks successively in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for the said Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary and his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary and John Starton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfret Hester, dec'd, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, *David Lewis,* Cl'k of said Court, at office, first Monday in November, 1836.
Test, DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.
19-6w.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Female Boarding School.

THE duties of the School at Lochiel, near Hillsborough, will be resumed on the 23d January. The Subscriber intends affording to his Pupils every facility of acquiring an Education of the highest character, both solid and useful, as well as ornamental. The better to accomplish this object, his number will be strictly limited; and he also designs procuring the services of an able female Assistant from the North.

The Pupils of the School are treated in every respect as members of a private family, and while their intellectual improvement is sedulously attended to, a high regard is paid to the cultivation of their morals and their manners. Having now had some years' experience in Teaching, the Subscriber feels confident of being able to place his School on a footing with the best Institutions for Female Education in the country. The situation of the School, a mile from Hillsborough, is one combining every advantage of retirement and health.

Terms are $85 per Session; which includes Board, Tuition and Books. Music and Painting are separate charges.

WM. E. ANDERSON.
Hillsborough, Dec. 1, 1836. 18 6w

NEW BOOKS.

THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL; English Annual; Magnolia; all for 1837. Mackenzie's Works, in one volume, containing the Man of Feeling, Man of the World, Julia de Robigne, &c. Midshipman Easy, Capt. Marryatt's last work. The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man, by Miss Sedgwick. Tales of the Wars of Montrose, by Jas. Hogg. Lives of Cardinal Richelieu, Count Oxenstien, Olivarez, and Cardinal Mazarin, by James, the Novelist. Home, by Miss Stickney. Hannah More's Works, complete in one volume. Frescati, or Scenes in Paris. The Roue. The Wreath. Bryant's Poems, new Edition.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
November 22, 1836

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj. and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba. Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.
JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.
Also, some choice old WINES.
C. A. McMILLAN.
September 19, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on ime to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES,*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

by the Crate, assorted,

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire.
C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swis and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Dyed coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences; Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

For Sale.

THAT desirable DWELLING HOUSE, on Hay Street, next door to the Post Office, now in the occupancy of Edmund Blake. Also, 223 acres of Land on Sandy Run, three miles from town, and 26½ acres at Hungry Neck, within the limits of Fayetteville. All of which will be sold low. For terms apply to
SAM'L. R. BLAKE.
December 8, 1836. 18tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEGROES for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, made at December Term, 1836, upon the petition of Neill McLaurin and others for division of slaves, the Subscriber as Commissioner for that purpose, will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the twenty first day of January next, the following Negro SLAVES, viz: Dick, Bob, and Sarah, Maria and her Child, which Negroes are now held in common by the Petitioners and sold for the purpose of an equal distribution.
JOHN L. ATKINS, Commissioner.
December 19, 1836. 20*ts.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
September 19, 1836. 7-*tf.*

A KEY FOUND.

Apply at this Office.
December 16, 1836. 20*tf.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We said, some three weeks ago, that, if we lived until Christmas, and the mails did not fail us, we should probably know by that time who had, or who had not, received a majority of the votes of the Electors of President of the United States. But the time has arrived, without bringing with it that satisfaction, unless presumption from probabilities be admitted in place of ascertained facts. We have, however, at length learnt the result of the vote *for Electors* in the only State in which *that* question was still doubtful. That State, Mississippi, elected Van Buren Electors by a majority of about 400 votes over the White ticket.

We have heard of the votes of the Electors in a majority of the States having been cast in the manner in which the selection of Electors had led us to expect. Presuming that it has been so in all the remaining States, no doubt remains of Mr. Van Buren having received for President of the United States the votes of the following States:

Virginia	23	New Hampshire	7
Pennsylvania	30	Rhode Island	4
New York	42	Mississippi	4
North Carolina	15	Illinois	5
Maine	10	Missouri	4
Connecticut	8	Arkansas	3
Alabama	7	Louisiana	5

In all, 167 votes for Mr. Van Buren, being a majority of 21 votes over the votes for other candidates collectively.

Of the votes for Vice President, R. M. Johnson is believed to have received the votes of all the above States, except Virginia—say, in all, 144 votes, being less than a sufficient number. Of the remaining votes, Francis Granger has received 77, John Tyler 47, and Wm. Smith 23; leaving the choice between Mr. Johnson, the highest on the list, and Mr. Granger, the next highest, to be settled by the vote of the Senate of the United States.—*National Intelligencer.*

GEORGIA.

Internal Improvement.—Late on Saturday night last, the Legislature adjourned *sine die,* after a session of forty-eight days.

Amid much that has been done by this body which must be thought of with regret, a few objects have been effected of decided public interest and utility, and for which our community has cause of congratulation. Amongst these few, we would mention the commencement which has been made by the Legislature, on the vital subject of internal improvement. By this bill the rail road to be constructed is defined, (to connect the Tennessee river with the interior of Georgia,) and annual appropriations made for its completion. For this year, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated; sixty thousand of which is specifically designated for the necessary surveys.

We trust that the active, decisive energy of the Executive, in pushing this interesting object, now placed under his care, may be such as to secure the approbation of all concerned, which is in so many words, the entire population of Georgia.—*Georgia Rec.*

The Surplus.—After much contest, it has been determined by the Legislature, to place the surplus fund, as it may be paid to this State, in the Central Bank, to be loaned out as the other funds of that institution.—*Ib.*

Court of Errors.—The bill for the creation of a Court of Errors has been suffered to sleep the sleep of death.—*Ib.*

City of New York.—It would appear, from successive indications, that the Whigs have, after several years of severe struggle and contest, obtained the mastery in the populous and great commercial city of New York. The result of the latest trial of strength in this city, is thus stated in the New York Gazette of Friday last:

"*The City Safe*—The election of yesterday and the preceding day, has resulted just as we expected, and precisely as we hoped and predicted. The Tammany party is down, and the Whig flag triumphant. MORRIS FRANKLIN, who was pitted against the most available candidate of the democratic party, is chosen member of Assembly by a majority of about 1,200 votes. This election was the very *touchstone,* the *turning-point* between the two contending parties in the city, and we congratulate the citizens generally that the old hold of Tammany has suffered a defeat, from which they will find it difficult to recover. We consider the city safe, that the ensuing April election will give us a Whig Mayor, a Whig House of Aldermen, and a Whig House of Assistants."

The Surplus Revenue.—In the Senate of Pennsylvania on Friday, Mr. Toland offered a resolution, which was read and laid on the table, premising that the surplus to be distributed will be no longer required, and instructing the delegation in Congress from that State to endeavor to obtain the passage of a law, vesting in the several States the absolute right and ownership of the funds to be distributed under the act of Congress, passed 23d day of June, 1836, and to effect the repeal of so much of said act as is inconsistent therewith.

Seminole War.—We call the attention of the reader to the following abstract of the testimony of Gen. Clinch, before the Military Court now sitting at Frederick in the State of Maryland.

Question—General, what in your opinion, led to the failure of our campaigns in Florida, under the conduct of Major Gen. Winfield Scott?

Answer—*The want of energy and political forecast in the late head of the War Department.* The necessity of providing against Indian outrage, and enabling troops to act promptly and efficiently against them, was long ago suggested to that high functionary. It was not until too late that he awoke from his dreams of political preferment, and turned his attention to bleeding and suffering Florida. It was *then* impossible to do more than expose a handful of regulars to massacre; our illy provided and gallant volunteers to disease and starvation; the inability of our Government to suppress a savage insurrection; and the character of our gallant officers to scurrilous animadversion."

No man is better acquainted with the subject of which he speaks, and there is none whose evidence will have more weight, than that of this gallant and ill-treated son of N. Carolina. It will be seen, that he who saw the storm gathering, long before it burst upon the devoted heads of the citizens of Florida, and who warned the government of the impending danger, and importuned them to make timely preparations to meet it, attributes the failures of our arms to "the want of energy and political forecast" in the war department.

The whole history of the Florida war, is a disgrace to this administration; and the government at Washington owes a heavy responsibility to the people of this country for the disgrace of our arms, the butchery of our citizens, and the destruction of their property.—*Raleigh Star.*

MONTGOMERY, (ALA.) Nov. 20.

Bowie Knives.—We have to add another name to the list of those victims who have fallen a prey to the murderous practice of carrying these fatal weapons! On Sunday last a rencontre took place in this town between Robert M. Darnell, [*alias Bob Darnell*] (formerly of Milledgeville, Georgia,) and Thomas Leonard, of this place, in which the former received several ghastly stabs with a large "Bowie knife," and expired in about half an hour. Both the parties were, we understand, under the excitement of *ardent spirits,* and there was probably *no* real cause of quarrel between them. Leonard has fled. Will not our Legislature, now in session, take this matter in hand, and, by their immediate and efficient action, put a stop to the murderous practice of selling those hellish weapons? Men and boys through our country are armed with these instruments of destruction, than which human ingenuity never invented a more certain destroyer of human life.

This is the second victim who has fallen by them within the last three weeks, in our county, and unless some efficient legislative action is had upon this subject, the time is not far distant when no man's life will be safe amongst us.—*Journal.*

The joints of the party's tail—the underlings of the pirates who have taken possession of the vessel of State, are already beginning to quarrel among themselves. The *Ins* think they deserve to remain in, as the reward of their devotion to the President's nominee. But the *outs* say this will never do—THEY could not be expected to work for nothing; and it would be too hard, now that the battle is over, and the victory won, that they should not get any part of the Spoils. No! no! Rotation out of office forever! TWO TERMS ONLY! The ins have luxuriated on the sweets of office, and now it is time for the outs, who have borne the labor and heat of the day, to have a taste. Prepare, therefore, on the instant, to decamp, you JACKSON office-holders. Van Buren must do the handsome thing to his friends who are *out.*—*Washington Sun.*

U. S. Senator from Indiana.—Mr. Smith, a Whig, has been elected U. S. Senator from Indiana for six years after the 4th of March next, over Mr. Hendricks, the present Senator, who jumped off the fence into the Van Buren ranks a little too early for himself.

U. S. Senator from New Hampshire.—FRANKLIN PIERCE, a member of the present House of Representatives from New Hampshire, has been elected U. S. Senator from that State.

English Trading Vessels.—Nobody who has not considered the subject can have any idea of the extent of the English mercantile marine at this moment. The number of her trading vessels, entirely exclusive of the Royal Navy, is 24,280. The capacity of these vessels is two million five hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-five tons; and they give employment to one hundred and sixty six thousand five hundred and eighty-three men and boys. The above calculations are made from thirty-four folio volumes and manuscripts on shipping, presented annually to the board of trade. In addition to the immense fleet just enumerated as actually belonging to British ports, the British empire possesses 3,579 ships, of two hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight tons, and fifteen thousand and fifty-nine men, which belong to her colonies; so that, altogether, the country possesses 27,839 merchant vessels.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

Beginning of Trouble.—The Harpers discharged on Saturday *thirty-five* journeymen printers, alleging as a reason the impossibility to get money to pay wages during the present pressure. We fear many similar discharges will take place ere long. The general reduction of price in every article of value is only beginning. The approach of winter begets alarm, and justly so.—*Herald*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF Mr. W. B. SHEPARD
On the Surplus Revenue.

Mr. SHEPARD said the petition (a copy of which we published on the 22d instant) was signed by very respectable individuals in the district which he had the honor to represent, and he was desirous of adding his testimony to theirs. The petitioners (said Mr. S.) approve of the deposite bill of the last session, and pray Congress to re-enact a similar measure. They suppose that, until 1842, when the tariff will come before Congress for readjustment, there can be no better disposition of the unavoidable surplus in the Treasury than to put it in the custody of the People. Mr. S. said he had been astonished at the manifest attempt to paralyze the deposite bill of the last session, and to make it unpopular with the People. He trusted all such attempts would fail, and that there would be sufficient good sense left with the People not to sacrifice their real, substantial interests to mere party clamor. Individually, believing an annual distribution of the surplus revenue, for several years to come, the only possible mode of checking the downward path of this Government, he would proceed to state to the House his reasons for that belief.

I do not (said Mr. S.) regard the plan of distributing the public funds as merely placing so much money in the possession of the States; if that were the limit of its benefits, it would be a matter of minor importance. I regard it as a policy pregnant with the most lasting and extensive political consequences. It is a fact apparent to every body, and one which all admit, but the most obdurate political hacks, that the public mind is now, and has for years been, in a state of dangerous and unhealthy excitement. Through the stimulants which are daily and hourly applied to the People by a most inflammatory public press; through official documents, made with no view of elucidating the truth, but merely to flatter and cajole the community, we are passing from one excitement to another, until the voice of soberness and truth will be banished from the land as utterly beneath the attention of this chivalrous and high minded People, who act as if they were privileged by Heaven to commit all sorts of follies without the fear of retribution; hence it is, whilst this nation has advanced with unprecedented rapidity in individual and social improvement, her political condition has become most degraded and corrupt.

That these evils have been brought upon the country by the present Administration has frequently been asserted in the two Houses of Congress, and the sentiment has been so often resolved to be true in political meetings of the People, that it requires some hardihood to doubt its correctness. In attributing to General Jackson, exclusively, such important results, we degrade the mass of the community, we mistake the effect for the cause, we do not go to the source of our disease, we attribute to one man what has been produced by the folly and indiscretion of thousands. Never having been either the flatterer or the reviler of the present Chief Magistrate, I hope I may be excused when I say that he is but the *projet's sign* of the present disturbed and agitated pool of politics.

Whence is it that this state of things should exist? Are the People less virtuous than formerly? Are they less capable of protecting their rights? No! it is because the thirst for office is insatiable, and so long as the Presidency of the United States presents a glittering prize to be reached by agitation and by agitation alone, so long will the nation be periodically subverted from its foundations, and the wished goal attained by the boldest or the meanest. The Presidential election is the curse of the country; it absorbs and perverts every other consideration; it engrosses nearly the exclusive attention of both Houses of Congress, and gives a false coloring to every thing. To its pervading influence is to be attributed nearly every thing that is vicious in our system.

An honorable member from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) who occupied a distinguished party stand on this floor, excusing the little progress made during the last session by his political friends *in reform*, asserted that, during the pendency of the Presidential election, no system of reform could be perfected; and yet, sir, when an honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Wise) attempted a few days ago to probe the rottenness of this Administration, we heard the most doleful and pitiable lamentations upon the horrible cruelty of disturbing the retirement of the greatest and best of men. I would be glad to know when this House expects to be relieved from that degrading incubus which touches every thing, and defiles every thing with its touch. I have been a member of this body for several years; I have seen no question, from the political tariff to the printing of the most paltry trash distributed by this House, which has not been discussed and decided with a view to the Presidential election. So much is this generally the case, that strangers are puzzled to find out the subject from the discussions of the body.

It was for these reasons that I rejoiced to see the deposite bill of the last session. I think it will establish a new era in this country, it will eventually open the eyes of the People to their real and substantial interests; it will allure the mass of the community from idle and abstract political disquisitions, which are of no use, and induce them to regard this Government as a practical thing, intended for some useful purpose, which, when it ceases to fulfil it, should cease to exist.

It is, moreover, the only possible mode in which any thing like reform can be introduced into the Augean stables at Washington. Ever since that stupendous fraud which was so successfully played off before the People in 1826, commonly called the report on reform, we have had repetitions of the same farce before the same credulous audiences, only under different names, with the characters recast, and the phraseology somewhat changed. Sometimes it has limped over the stage in the modest and harmless garb of a report on Executive patronage; anon it comes creeping by in a Presidential message, with a grandiloquent attempt to amend the Constitution. And yet, amidst all these patriotic aspirations to remedy dangers which all have admitted at some stage or other of their political advancement, the abuses of the Government have increased and are increasing, and it seems they cannot be diminished whilst the expenses of these abuses have swelled from about $10,000,000 in 1823, to $32,000,000 in 1836. If every branch of the public service were well administered, if there were ability in the design or vigor in the execution of the duties of the several Departments, there might be some excuse for this lavish prodigality of the public treasure: the reverse, however, is notoriously the case; Presidential electioneering is the only merit of your officers, and their inefficiency in this department ceases to be remarkable, or to attract public attention.

So long as that divinity which hedges the chief magistracy of the country is protected from the rude assaults of his opponents, the delinquency of the subordinates is unnoticed. The Constitution undoubtedly intended the Chief Magistrate for the responsible head of the Government; but it never supposed his name would be a shield behind which every species of ignorance and corruption could be safely entrenched. Such, however, is the operation of this Government, arising from the ardor with which one side seeks, and the other defends the Presidential chair. The grossest mismanagement is now asserted to exist in a department indispensable to the public defence; and yet, sir, its official head abandons it in the midst of its embarrassments, not to explain or to justify his conduct, but to heap further obligations upon a credulous nation, for his important public services. The inquisitorial powers of this House, which were intended to ferret out abuses, and to awaken the attention of the People to the action of the Government, are completely neutralized, and perverted by the all pervading influence of the Presidential election. Unless a movement here can elevate and depress the Presidential thermometer, it falls upon inattentive and lifeless ears.

The successful party momentarily rests from its violence when it has placed its favorite in the chair of State, and, reposing under his laurels, great patience is exhibited until his transcendant virtues shall rectify every abuse. Should the faithful be disappointed, the misfortune is attributed to the evil eye of their opponents, and the same dull round is again run over, of paltry excuses and miserable chicane.

Let us, then, by returning annually the surplus revenue to the People, strip the Federal Government of its great attraction, and lessen its power for evil; let us give to the community some inducement to examine and narrow down the expenses of this Government to the smallest sum which can possibly serve to keep the machine in motion. Since its corruptions are incurable, let us no longer deceive the People with idle projects of reform; let us strip the ruling prodigal of the means of pandering to his appetites, and starve him to sobriety.

I sincerely believe some such plan as this is indispensably necessary to revive the chilled and slumbering affection of a large mass of the People of this country for the Federal Government. It is a fact notorious within the sphere of my observation, and one which it would be unwise to conceal, that there is no longer that ardent and lively attachment to the Federal Government which once existed; there is a large mass of discontent throughout the community—a discontent not to be removed by ejaculations of union issuing from the pampered slaves of power, but by a fair administration of the Government. No party drill can forever proscribe the virtue and talent of a community; they will eventually burst their casements, and expose the miserable cheat which obscured them to the contempt and derision of the world. Let not gentlemen deceive themselves by supposing that this discontent arises from the adverse political fortunes of any individual; it is not so, sir. It arises from the belief that this Government always has been, and always will be, unfairly and partially administered. Whether it be that our Constitution is one of those unfortunate instruments which cannot be correctly construed, or from the unimprovable condition of the Southern country, the fact is, a large portion of the Southern people find themselves as they were at the Revolution, a proscribed and a slandered people, with a Government alien to them in feeling, and administered adversely to their interests—a Government which, whilst it draws annually from an abused and derided population millions of money, yet, with a most culpable and cowardly imbecility, exposes that population not only to the insidious assaults of an implacable domestic enemy, but likewise to the open violence of a foreign foe.

Return back to those who pay the larger part some portion of the money not essential to the administration of the Government; you may go on in your disgusting squabbles for the Presidency, the People will be satisfied with this small approach to virtue.

> If Rome be served, and glorious,
> Careless they by whom.

To the Southern country the distribution of the surplus revenue offers the only practicable mode of obtaining any share whatever in the enormous appropriations of public money which are made at every session of Congress. From the geographical position of that country, and its peculiar constitutional opinions, (which, being honestly entertained, will no be easily abandoned,) there is but little spent among its population in those public works which absorb such vast sums. The western parts of New York are indented with harbors made at the expense of the nation; the present Vice President, although embarrassed with as many constitutional scruples as fall to the lot of most men, has had fortune buckled on his back, because the United States have most pertinaciously insisted upon making a harbor somewhere near his property. Now, sir, I do not complain of this. I rather urge it as an objection to a system, which, in spite of all the honest endeavors of individuals to the contrary, has enriched, and will continue to enrich them, at the expense of the nation. If the surplus revenue is not distributed annually among the States, what will you do with it? The glorious work of destroying a general system of internal improvement has already been achieved; a few private jobs have alone escaped the general wreck, to keep up the flagging ardor of doubtful adherence. I know of but one objection at this time to a permanent distribution of the surplus revenue among the States; (for I cannot believe that even the dotage of this absurd administration is prepared to plunge this nation at this time into the difficulties of another tariff discussion.)

The real objection to a deposite of the money of the nation with the States arises from the extreme desire entertained by the Secretary of the Treasury and the party of giving to the country a better currency, or, in other words, of enabling some great Bombastes Furioso to experiment upon the subject of gold.

By regulating the currency is now meant the power of transferring the public funds about the country so as to suit the gambling speculations of those persons who have interest enough to be admitted into the secrets of the party. I believe, however, the mass of the community are now fully aware (if they were honest enough to admit it) that they have brought upon the country much pecuniary distress, and committed an egregious folly by sustaining the many absurd attempts to improve the currency by which we have been lately annoyed.

The Bank of the U. States through its branches operated as a great artery, by means of which the money of the nation, which was constantly accumulating in the city of New York, through your unequal commercial system, was distributed among the People of the Union; you have, however, cut off this supply, you have dammed up the money of the nation in the large cities, and unless there is an annual distribution, we in the remote parts of the country can hope for nothing but from the overflowings of their abundance. I hope, sir, I can mention the name of the Bank of the U. States without destroying the composure of those gentlemen who are usually thrown into a sort of paroxysm of patriotic frenzy whenever that enemy to life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness is incidentally alluded to; who cannot forgive the Bank of the United States for not having bowed down and worshipped the political Moloch of the day.

To me, it is a matter of great joy that, amidst the general wreck of every thing valuable in the country, there has been found one institution bold enough to resist, and adroit enough to elude, the combined attack of vulgar ignorance and desperate malignity.

I forbear discussing the objections which have been brought by the office-holders against any distribution of the surplus funds.

Some take shelter behind your tattered and degraded Constitution; others are afraid of corrupting the People; and, animated with that Roman virtue so common at Washington, as true and sturdy patriots, like ancient Curtius, they plunge into the abyss and corrupt themselves.

There must be, for years to come, an immense surplus revenue—a revenue which the utmost ingenuity of the party has been and will be unable entirely to squander. The system of internal improvement by the Government is no more, the necessities of the times do not require large military appropriations, the tariff cannot be disturbed without great individual embarrassment, and bringing upon the nation the charges of bad faith; why, then, should we hesitate to snatch from the irresponsible hands of the pet banks and the public officers money which does not belong to them, and which cannot be safely left with them?

We have heard for years past, on this floor, the most extravagant adulation of the People, and devotion to their interests: let us give a proof of our sincerity in the only way in which it can ever be tested. North Carolina has, in common with all the States, a deep interest in this question. She is now commencing a system of internal improvement which will entail upon her vast expenses; where is she to procure these funds? She has surrendered to the General Government the customs, the only safe and profitable mode of public revenue; let us beware how we teach the People of the South to reflect whether they have received an adequate consideration for this most liberal bequest. Let us not by our selfishness, by our cold insensibility to their claims, open their eyes to that inconsiderate liberality which gave to such a Government as this the entire profit upon their industry and their vast natural resources.

Our institutions are based upon frugality, not only in the People, but likewise in their officers; our legislation has generated an unfortunate state of society, where the "auri sacra fames" controls every thing, extinguishes every generous and manly feeling, and condemns the hungry seeker after office, as well as the trembling placeman, to the humiliating confession that he cannot afford to be independent.

If there is any one characteristic in the official profligacy which now pervades this country more alarming than another, it is the universal sycophancy and want of independence in those persons who pretend to lead public sentiment, from the humblest porter at the palace to him that has, or him that expects to get an office; there is but one requisite, one criterion of merit—blind, devoted attachment to an individual. It has become, of late years, quite the fashion in certain circles, where a hatred of the slaveholders atones for every vice, both moral and political, to speak disparagingly of the South, on account of its slave population. In my humble opinion, the poorest as well as the meanest slave that ever toiled in a southern swamp, under a southern sun, ay, sir, and under the lash of a legal southern master, is an animal more to be respected, less needing the "labor of love" of your crazy philanthropists, than one of your puppet-secretaries, who is obliged to permit any man on earth, whether that man is vain enough to believe himself born to command, or a mere scullion of the *kitchen*, to tell him he is "free to entertain an opinion." The one, benighted in mind, is the honest and faithful servant of a lawful master, of a master by whose bounty he is fed, and to whom he is attached by the recollections of childhood and the best feelings of our nature; the other, surrounded by civilization, by liberty, and science, is a slave from choice, a prostitute from principle—a slavery worse than Egyptian bondage, for 'tis a slavery of the mind.

Can you tell me, Mr. Speaker, what is this thing they call love of party, which so much surpasses the "love of woman?" I have heard of the love a poet bears his muse, the adoration a lover feels towards his mistress, and the devotion of a patriot for his country, but I confess I have not sufficient knowledge of the Lex Parliamentaria to understand this love of party. Is it similar to the spirit of patriotism? Not at all! for it is a spirit hostile to the mass of the community, based upon selfishness, and leading its votaries by the hope of plunder. It is a spirit that confounds in the breasts of the few honest who submit to its degrading influence all just discrimination between right and wrong, and proscribes from its service all those who will not tame their nature down to do its dirty bidding.

> For he must serve, who fain would sway,
> And sooth, and sue, and watch all time, and
> pry into all place,
> And be a living lie, who would become
> A mighty thing amongst the mean, and such
> Are parties made of.

It was once supposed, perhaps it was an error of our ancestors, that honor was the quickening principle of monarchies, virtue of republics, and that those who ministered to the vestal flame should at least possess a spark of its purity. Not a virtue content to dwell in decencies forever, but a virtue that regarded political apostacy equally infamous with private dishonor; a virtue too pure, united to a soul too proud of filling situations of constant uneasiness and uncertainty, of exhibiting to the world the melancholy spectacle of a high republican functionary willing to be honest, yet afraid to avow it, who, when called upon for his opinion upon matters of great importance in the morning, said Ay, sir—and at noon said No, sir. Yet these things have happened almost daily, and not excited our special wonder.*

Since, then, the seductions of your Government are too great for poor human nature, let us return to the poverty and simplicity of our ancestors; let us remove a temptation which cannot be resisted, and the road to office will again become the path of duty and of honor.

It was my intention, at one time, to refer this petition to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to bring in a bill in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners; upon reflection, I will not do so; I will let the petition go untrammelled to the committee, and whatever there may be of good issuing from them may perhaps suffice.

I prefer this course, because, of the two propositions which have heretofore been submitted to this House, I decidedly prefer the bill for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; it is less objectionable in principle, and gives equal justice to all parts of the Union. That this most just measure should have met so much hostility, is to me matter of great amazement. Perhaps it owes its poor success to the misfortune of being the offspring of a justly distinguished American statesman. If the Committee of Ways and Means would have it rebaptized with some of the cant names of the day, it has merit enough to become even one of the pets of the party.

To those gentlemen who are really desirous of wresting from this Government its means of bribery and corruption, I would suggest the propriety of surrendering individual preferences, and adopting any measure which can possibly aid this holy cause, which can elevate the tone of sentiment and feeling among the People, or can give them juster views of their rights and their duties; otherwise, the reign of misrule will be a perpetual succession, in defiance of the continual stirring of the filth of Washington.

* *Vide* Ex Secretary Duane's description of a Cabinet consultation.

GEN. JACKSON IN TENNESSEE.

Our Washington correspondent, in describing the speech of Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, in Congress, gives the following as one of its parts:—

"Mr. Speaker—When General Jackson was in Tennessee, surrounded by his friends, who were carrying him from post to post, he was made to denounce all his former associates. His new allies exhibited him in all places and upon all occasions. At the time when, in Jonesborough, Tenn., the people demanded the President's opinions of Reuben M. Whitney—"What do you think of him, General?" was the question put to him on one occasion. "He's a patriot, sirs"—"an able man"—"an abused officer." (Peyton imitated the voice and manners of the President to the life.) "And what do you thing of Wise?" was the question of another upon such occasions. "*He is a liar, sirs.*" "And what of Bairo Peyton?" would be the question of a third. "*He's a* COMMON *liar, gentlemen—a greater liar than* BELL." "Such," said Mr. Peyton, "is the language of the Executive—language which I can prove to be his, if any man dare deny it."

Mr. Peyton, in speaking of Mr. V. B.'s promises to walk in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson, says—

"General Jackson has made some strides, which for Mr. Van Buren to attempt to follow would be like a mouse aiming to tread in the steps of an elephant in ploughed ground. He would run himself down, and be found panting between his tracks."

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated, New Orleans, Dec. 20.

"The Sugar market has improved, owing to the late heavy frosts that have entirely destroyed a large quantity of Canes, and now it is positively ascertained, that at least 30,000 hhds. will be lost, which will leave the crop at about 70,000 hhds., and a great deal of the last made is bad Sugar."

Rumors of Trouble.—Letters have been received from Marseilles, dated Nov. 4, and mentioning a report that the people of Naples had risen in rebellion against the King, and declared in favor of the Prince of Capua. Commodore Porter was at Marseilles, on the 4th. Sloop-of-war John Adams was expected daily.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.

VOLUSIA, (E. F.) Dec. 12, 1836.

I had little idea, when I left New York in October last, that I should at this time be in the interior of Florida, at the head quarters of the army; but so it is, and here I am in the midst of the din of arms, and of active preparation for a renewed attack on the Seminoles. This war has excited a deep and thrilling interest throughout the Union, and it has been, I know, a subject of suspicion as well as of frequent complaint, (even at the war department in Washington, as I have heard) that so little was known of the operations of the army, and of the conduct and incidents of the campaign. I arrived at this place last evening, and lost little time, as you may suppose, in making my way into the camp, to take a cursory view of the various objects of interest and of novelty it presented. As this is a sort of terra incognita—at least it was totally so to me—it will be well in the first place to give you a brief view of Volusia, now become a place of interest as the head quarters of Gen. Jessup. Do you imagine, from its name or its selection as a military post, that it is a town, or village, or even a hamlet? You are mistaken; for though it has a "name," it is literally without "a habitation," there not being a *single* house, framed or log, within its precincts. There appears to be a clearing, and once it may have been the abode of some civilized, or semi-civilized being. It is situated on the St. John's River, one hundred and sixty miles from its mouth, and on its left bank, as you ascend, though the encampment is on the opposite side. The distance from St. Mary's, in Georgia, is one hundred and ninety miles. The encampment is in a pine opening, as it is called, and pleasantly situated, the soil being dry and sandy, pitch-pine wood at hand in abundance, and water from the river easily obtained. You can hardly conceive the novelty and singularity of the spectacle exhibited by the camp, or the motley character of the various groups assembled within its circumference. First in order, as I entered it, was the small but invaluable battalion of regulars; next to them lay the Creek regiment; then came the detachment from the marine corps; next were the quarters of General Jessup and his staff; then the Alabama volunteers; and then, to complete the circle, the volunteers from Tennessee. Just in front of General Jesup's marquee, under a tent made of the branches and leaves of the palmetto, were confined, under a guard of Alabama men, the Seminole Indian and four of the negroes, captured, as you will recollect, by General Jesup, on the march from Tampa Bay. These five men are tied or confined together by means of a rope passed over and around their arms and shoulders, and are very strictly guarded. The information communicated by them is of great value, and it is confidently expected that they will be able to conduct the army directly to the stronghold of the hostiles, and it is hoped that they have it in their power to point out paths, through which our troops may pass to intercept and cut off the Indians in any retreat they may attempt.

The free negroes are believed to be honestly desirous to give correct information, but the Indian is of course regarded with much suspicion; and he is told that if a single statement made by him proves false, or if he misleads the army in a single particular, he will be instantly hung. I saw him and the negroes and conversed with the latter—they appeared intelligent and expressed much pleasure at having been recaptured from the Seminoles: the Indian was reserved and sullen, and as savage-looking as any of his race. The troops from Tennessee and Alabama are as rude in their appearance and as various in their dress, arms and accoutrements, as you can conceive—they are undoubtedly brave and fearless, but almost totally undisciplined. They entirely refuse to do the work indispensable under the circumstances of this army, such as cutting roads, building bridges, pickets and the like, and say they came to fight Indians, not to work. Indeed, some of them, it is said, refused to carry on their horses the bushel of corn assigned to each horse, which is sent with the army—and I overheard one of them saying to his officer with an oath, that he "would *not* carry the corn, General Jesup or no General Jesup." Many of the friendly Creeks composing the Indian regiment are stout, well-looking men; and their chief, Jim Boy, whom I saw, and with whom I conversed for half an hour, is of gigantic frame and stature, and *looks* at least as if he could exterminate a small army of ordinary "pale faces." He, it is said, seldom talks English, but I gained his good will by giving him some gold for paper, which he wanted exchanged, and I had no reason to complain that he was not sufficiently talkative. It is apprehended that these Indians will not fight, if they should come to a close encounter with the enemy, and it is said they are more intent on plunder than on glory.* The main burden of this campaign falls on the regulars—and will you believe that their number now with Gen. Jesup falls short of *two hundred and fifty*? And yet I do not hesitate to say, that it is this sort of force alone, that reliance can be placed for a successful termination of the war, so unfortunate in all respects, and so profuse as it has already been in the expenditure of money and of human life. The sacrifices and sufferings, the patient endurance of this corps, are almost beyond belief. Compelled to march to the field of battle through swamps and marshes, and over and under growth scarcely admitting their passage; obliged often to wade up to their very necks in water, and almost continually through marsh, mud and mire, they perhaps come in sight of the enemy, and to get at him, they must again cross lagoons and swamps of mingled water and mud, and wet or dry hammock; the difficulty of passing through which no one can realize from description. I have seen them; and they are vastly worse than I had imagined or supposed from the description I had read of them. After a battle on a *field* of this character, they are obliged to lie on the wet ground, exposed to the heavy fogs and dews of this climate, with the heavens for their only covering, to renew again the next day, *if they can find the enemy*, their harrassing and almost insupportable labors. This is a faint, very faint description of the scenes through which these devoted men have passed, in the several conflicts in the Wahoo swamp. The last of these, as you will recollect, was on the 21st November, after which the army fell back for want of provisions to this place.

* As an incentive to them as well as the soldiers, General Jesup has offered a reward of five thousand dollars for Oscola, dead or alive.

After such services and such fatigues, and when too they are so soon to be renewed, you would suppose that the troops would at least be entitled to all the refreshment and repose which a camp could furnish them, and that at all events, they would not be subjected to any other than the indispensable military duties of the encampment. But far different is the fate of these brave fellows; and I shall hardly be believed when I say, that I saw these men on the very day when they were again to march to the Wahoo swamp, to renew the murderous conflict with Oscola and his band, and when the necessary preparations for departure would have been fully sufficient for the day's employment, under such circumstances, I say, I saw nearly one-half the regular troops of General Jesup's army, laboriously employed in loading flats and boats with provisions and other articles, to be transported to the depot across the river from their encampment; and after this labor was performed, what were my surprise and indignation to see these same men solaced for the work they had just done, by being called on to carry on board of a steam boat, on their backs and shoulders, a number of cords of wood lying on the shore for the use of the boat; and this very wood too, they themselves, since their return from the Wahoo, *had cut and transported* to the bank of the river.

I saw several of the officers looking on this scene almost with tears, and expressing their unavailing regrets at the burdens imposed on these poor fellows, after the arduous labors and dangers they had just passed through at the Wahoo, and were so soon again to encounter. But this work *must be done*—the volunteers and Indians refused to participate in it, or any thing similar—and the handful of regulars had to bear it all. Both the officers and soldiers of the regular army have suffered and endured every thing in this Florida war—their privations have been almost beyond belief—many have fallen a sacrifice to the rifle and the scalping knife of the Seminole, and more to disease caused by exposure and the climate; and I venture to say that no one, who has not actually been on the spot, can form a correct idea of what these brave men have endured and done, and are yet to undergo if the struggle continues.—Could some of the members of Congress, or some of the influential members of the executive department, be transported bodily to this scene, and behold personally what I have, I know that full justice would be done to this branch of public service; and that no means in the power of the nation would be spared to remunerate the officers and soldiers of the army, who have participated in the Florida campaigns, and to testify to them their country's gratitude.

To-day the army is on the move again for the Wahoo swamp, where it is confidently expected that Oseola (or, as he is commonly called here, Powell) and his band, will be found. This swamp is 65 miles from Volusia. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of Powell's force, but it is generally estimated at about 500 Indians and negroes. It is said he has expressed his determination to die, rather than submit, and he is flushed with the success that has already attended his efforts. This may induce him to remain in the Wahoo swamp, and to risk a general engagement there. If he does so, he is certainly vanquished, and the war will be speedily ended. He may abandon that and resort to other swamps and fastnesses, and finally to the everglades at the southern extremity of the territory: if he does so, it is impossible to say when this contest will be terminated. Gen. Jesup's force consists of about 250 regulars, 100 marines, 600 Indians, 800 Tennessee and 500 Alabama volunteers.

The period of service of the Tennesseeans expires about the 20th instant, and it is extremely doubtful whether any considerable number of them will continue with the army after that day. This will numerically very much diminish General Jesup's force, but I doubt much whether it will affect his practical, efficient number, as he could not have made any calculation in his plan of the campaign on a corps, whose continuance with him would, after a few days, depend entirely on their own inclination. The Wahoo will be reached in five days, and it is not improbable that the first news heard from there may be decisive of the campaign. If Powell is found and is willing to risk a battle, the result as I have remarked above, cannot be doubtful. If he is not in that position, and is determined to evade his pursuers, no mortal man can say when the Seminole will be ultimately vanquished. He will in the end unquestionably be driven from the home of his fathers, but it may not be till the soil of Florida is moistened with the blood, and whitened with the bones, of many more of our brave and gallant soldiers.

The Tennessee men moved from the camp this morning, and were soon followed by the Creek regiment and the Alabamians; and this afternoon the marines and part of the regulars took up the line of march, and will be followed to-morrow morning by the remainder, and by the General and his suite. It will be some time before it will be possible to hear from the Wahoo—the distance to it is considerable, and the access to it difficult and dangerous—and it is not probable that an express will be sent, until some decisive step is taken by the one side or the other. Should Powell resolve to fight, the contest will be a desperate one; and though he must be beaten, he will sell his life and his *country* dearly—and many a gallant fellow, whom I saw last night gay and joyous, will before this reaches you, have returned his spirit to Him who gave it.

We mourn over the loss of human life, and are roused to indignation at the thought of the barbarities committed by these savages; still we cannot but admire the character of Oseola; and we know that he is fighting in defence of that, for which every American would spill his last drop of blood—his home and the home of his fathers. Our officers are too chivalric not to admire courage, contempt of danger, and [illegible] mindedness, even in an Indian foe; and I am persuaded that not one of them would grieve to take Oseola's life, though to take him alive would be an object of ambition with all. Last evening I had the pleasure of meeting several officers, Major Kirby who commands the regulars, Major Morris, who is in command of the Creek regiment, Major Gardner, who distinguished himself on the 21st, Captains Tompkins, Ringgold, Porter, Lieutenants Walback, Hagner, Chambers, Linnard, Lee, Dr. Lawson, senior surgeon of the army, and several others. They were in good health and excellent spirits, and were looking forward to their march to-morrow cheerfully, and indeed joyously.

They are confident of victory, if they can meet the enemy, and they are flattering themselves with the hope of a speedy and happy termination of the sacrifices and sufferings they have endured in Florida. The officers of our army are as gallant, brave, noble-hearted a set of men as ever adorned any country; and my fervent prayer and hope, for the honor of the nation, and for its love of justice as well as sense of interest, are, that the army may be placed on a respectable basis, its numbers increased, its emoluments to officers and men augmented, and the services and sacrifices they have already endured duly rewarded and appreciated. I have taken the liberty of mentioning the names of the above gentlemen, as many of them have friends and acquaintances at the North, who would be happy to see even this brief mention of them.

Capt. Ross, of the Marine corps, who commanded a Creek company, died yesterday of the wound received in the battle of the 21st Nov. Capt. Maitland, who was wounded on the same occasion, is rapidly recovering.

The army take scarcely any tents with them on their present expedition, and both officers and men are to bivouac in the open air. Gen. Jesup intends to form depots as he advances, and is resolved not to lose an inch of ground. It is universally thought here that, if the army had not been obliged for want of provisions to fall back after the engagement of the 21st, the war would now be ended. According to the arrangements now made, the troops will not again go back for such a cause. I trust the next news may be that of victory,

After saying so much about the war, I hardly have room to speak of other matters. You will allow me, however, to say that the St. John's River, of which I suppose you have hardly ever heard, is one of the most beautiful streams in America; it is from one to three miles wide, and navigable for nearly two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth by steam boats—its banks are covered with a great variety of evergreens, the live oak, the pine, the magnolia, palmetto, &c., and Lake George, into which it expands, a short distance before reaching Volusia, is as splendid and enchanting a sheet of water, as any fancy could picture. And don't you envy me, who for the last five days have been enjoying the delights of winter climate of Florida, the thermometer at 75, the air clear, pure and elastic, flowers in great variety blooming on the banks of the St. John's, and birds merrily carolling amidst its shrubbery? It is almost cruel to present *such* a picture to you, who are shivering in the midst of snow and ice, and what is worse, have no prospect of any thing better for months to come. Yours truly,

Jacksonville, Dec. 22.

A gentleman from Black Creek states that intelligence from the army had arrived at that place before his departure, the amount of which is, that Gen. Jessup having reached the Wahoo Swamp had marched through and through it without finding a solitary Indian. All had left the swamp. From this it seems that Oseola has at last abandoned his strong hold to seek another, or to retire to the Everglades. If this be so, we shall be induced to think that Gov. Call, at the head of the Tennesseeans, Floridians, Regulars, and Indians, had severer and more successful battles with the hostiles, than reports here first gave him credit for. The Seminoles gave battle and general battle freely, and would again unless badly used and sorely cut up. The abandonment of the Wahoo Swamp looks very much like declining, for the present at least, another engagement. Although we do not like to be being obliged, when the enemy is found, to be battled with, and three-fourths whipped, he may be, even if their firing is for the time silenced, to set off with a whole army, some 50 or 100 miles for provisions, yet there can be no doubt that the late campaign, sweeping up both sides of the Withlacoochie, has effected much good. Knowledge of the country is gained—Indians routed from their Cove and their hold, and the hostiles must now have been taught to entertain some slight suspicions at least, that their swamps can be penetrated by the "pale faces."

The broken up, homeless, almost ruined Floridians of East Florida, are now nearly all in the service. They have not flinched from their duty; they are almost worn down with this protracted war; and as almost every kind of business in this section is at a standstill many, many there are, who twelve months ago were in easy and affluent circumstances, are now compelled to rely upon the hard earned pittance of a soldier's pay to procure shelter and clothing and suitable food for their little ones. It is time we were respited a little from battling the Indians. We do not ask to be relieved from the duty of a soldier, so long as the war must necessarily last, but we do think the privilege should be granted us of being stationed to garrison those points the nearest to the temporary homes of our suffering families.

Savannah, Dec. 29.

By a passenger in the Steamboat Florida, Capt. Hebbard, arrived yesterday from Jacksonville, we learn that Gen. Jessup, after having scoured the Wahoo Swamp and found no Indians, had returned and established a post at Dade's Battle Ground, where a portion of the Army under his command were—and that it was his intention immediately to pursue them to the Everglades, where it was supposed they had gone.

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

...islature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 26.

...Moore, from the committee on private bills, ...ed the bill for the better regulation of the ...f Fayetteville, which passed its second and ...readings.

...Moore, from the same committee, reported ...ill to incorporate the Cane Creek Manufac... Company. Passed its second and third read...

...e revised bill No. 69, concerning Justices of ...eace, passed its second reading.

...Polk, from the joint committee on public ...ings, reported a bill making an appropriation ...5,000 to carry on the Capitol. The bill pass... ...s first and second readings, and was ordered ... on the table, on Mr. Moseley's motion.

...he Senate then proceeded to consider revised ... when the following passed three times; viz. ...75, concerning the burning of woods; No. 75, ...erning the common law; No. 71, concerning ...; No. 52, concerning Towns; No. 55, concern... ...Ordinaries; No. 61, concerning Governor and ...cil; No. 58, concerning Official Bonds; No. ...concerning the repeal of Statutes; No. 29, ...erning Electors; No. 69, concerning Justices ...e Peace.

...e revised bill No. 53, concerning the Slander ...omen, passed its first and second reading.—... Cooper of Martin offered the following amend... ...: "And moreover, shall be subject to indict... ...and on conviction, shall be fined and impri... ...d at the discretion of the court; provided, no... ...herein contained, shall be so construed, as ...revent the party indicted, from giving the ... in evidence." On Mr. Carson's motion, the ...nd amendment were ordered to lie on the ta...

Tuesday, Dec 27.

...r. Polk presented a bill to ensure a fair valu... ...of lands, when given in for taxation. Ref'd.

Wednesday, Dec 28.

...r. Kelly presented a bill to establish the Bank ...Carolina, which passed its first reading.

Friday, Dec 30.

...r. Morehead presented a bill to incorporate ...Caldwell Institute, in Greensborough.

...r. Carson, a bill to confer Banking privileges ...he Stockholders of the Charleston and Cincin... Rail Road Company, on certain conditions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 26.

... message from the Senate, proposing to raise ...nt select committee of three, on the part of ...House, to inquire into the expediency of fit... ...up the Government House and furnishing the ...e for the Governor. The proposition was a... ...ed to, and Messrs. Gilliam, Moore and Gales ...pointed a committee on the part of this House.

...he Speaker laid before the House, a letter ...G. L. Champion, of S. Carolina, in relation ...ertain works of internal improvement in this ...e; which was read and laid on the table.

...he engrossed bill to incorporate the Salem ...nufacturing Company, was read the third time, ...ssed, and ordered to be enrolled.

...Mr. Walker introduced the following resolution, ...ich was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the surplus re...nue, be instructed to inquire into the expediency ...appropriating three hundred thousand dollars ...said surplus revenue to the establishment of one ...more free schools in every county in this State, ...d that they report by bill or otherwise.

...Mr. Davenport introduced a resolution, provid... ...that a message be sent to the Senate, propos... ...that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the ...th day of January next. Mr. Gales moved that ...said resolution lie on the table. Negatived, 27 ...58. Mr. Guthrie moved the resolution be re... ...red to a select committee. Negatived. Mr. ...inn moved to strike out the words "the 10th," ...d insert "the 16th." Mr. Campbell called for ...division of the question, and the question on ...iking out was decided in the affirmative. The ...estion on filling the blank with "the 16.h," was ...o adopted.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

...Mr. Satterthwaite introduced a resolution to ...discharge the Committee on Elections from the ...rther consideration of the resolutions vacating ...e seats of certain members of the House. Laid ... the table.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

...The bill to incorporate the Colly Swamp Com...ny, in Bladen county, was, on motion of Mr. ...aswell, postponed indefinitely.

...The bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance ...mpany of Fayetteville, was read, and, on mo... ...n of Mr. Graham, referred.

...Mr. Hollingsworth presented the petition of ...rtain citizens of Bladen county, praying to have ...portion of Cumberland county attached thereto. ...ferred.

...Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on Elections, ...whom was referred the resolution to vacate the ...t of John Clayton on account of his being a ...stmaster, reported that the committee are una... ...e to decide whether the said Clayton is constitu... ...nally disqualified or not. Laid on the table.

Friday, December 30.

...The Bill concerning the Superior Courts of ...ore, Montgomery and Anson, passed the third ...ding, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate ... their concurrence.

...Mr. Rayner submitted certain Resolutions upon ...e subject of the abolition of slavery, the design ...the Fanatics, &c. which we have not room for ...is week, but will publish in our next. In in... ...ducing these Resolutions, Mr. R. said, it would ...recollected that, at the commencement of the ...sion, so much of his Excellency, the Govern... ...'s Message, as related to the subject of abolition ...d incendiary publications, had been referred to ...Select Committee. Six weeks had elapsed, and ...Report from that Committee was forthcoming, ...d he feared there would be none. These con... ...derations had induced him to prepare the Reso... ...tions now submitted, which he had endeavoured ... to frame, as to render them acceptable to all ...arties.

...On motion of Mr. Maclin, they were laid on the ...able and ordered to be printed.

...The residue of the sitting was occupied in the ...onsideration of the bill to abolish the Office of ...ublic Printer, and prescribing the mode of hav... ...ng the Printing for the State executed. After ...arious amendments, the bill was put upon its pas... ...ge.

...Mr. Gales explained the objects of the bill, and ...ustrated the advantages which would accrue to ...e State from a modification of the existing laws ... the subject; after which, the bill passed its se... ...nd reading.

Councillors of State.—The following gentlemen ...ve been elected Councillors of State for the en... ...ing two years, viz: James Watt, George William... ...on, Allen Rogers, Sen. Archibald S. Davis, and ...Allen Goodwin. The four first named are Van ...Buren men, the last, a Whig. To say nothing of ...he want of magnanimity displayed by the Van Bu... ...en party, in surrounding a Whig Executive with ...Council of different politics, we cannot help no... ...icing that singular delicacy of taste which will al... ...ow a man to act as Councillor and adviser to an... ...ther, when he knows that it will be impossible ...ver to harmonize with him. Two Councillors ...et remain to be chosen.—*Raleigh Register.*

Surplus Revenue.—It is expected that a Report ...ill be made to-day, from the Committee of TWEN... ...Y SIX, recommending what disposition shall be ...ade of North Carolina's share of the Surplus ...Revenue. We learn that the Committee will sug... ...gest the propriety of investing one-half of the fund ...in the Stocks of the Bank of the State and the ...Cape Fear Bank—the dividends accruing therefrom ...to go to the Literary Fund, and to be applied to ...the establishment of Common Schools. The Com... ...mittee will recommend that the remaining half be *loaned out* to Rail Road Companies, &c. on such ...terms as the Legislature may prescribe, for which ...purpose the establishment of a Loan Office will be ...necessary. This is the out-of-doors rumor.—*Ib.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INAUGURATION.

The Inauguration of EDWARD B. DUDLEY, Governor elect of North Carolina for two years from the 1st instant, took place on Saturday last. At the hour of 12 o'clock, the Senators repaired to the Hall of the House of Commons, which had previously been so filled to overflowing by the fashion and beauty of the City, that "the grave and reverend Seignors" found difficulty in obtaining seats. The Governor elect entered a few moments after 12, escorted by Messrs. *Bryan* and *Hall*, of the Senate, and Messrs. *Hill* and *Hoke*, of the Commons, and attended by the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Oaths of Office were administered by Chief-Justice Ruffin: having taken and subscribed which, Gov. Dudley delivered the following Inaugural, which was listened to with deep interest, and was greeted, at its close, with a heartfelt and rapturous plaudit from the crowded assemblage. We leave it with the reader, not doubting that the verdict of each honest heart will be, that the sentiments are just such as become the Governor of a free and virtuous people:

Senators and Gentlemen

Of the House of Commons:

Custom, Gentlemen, and my own views of propriety, demand of me some exposition of the principles and motives which will actuate me during my Executive term; and as my preferences and predilections in Federal Politics are no secrets to you, I shall confine myself chiefly to our domestic interests.

The object of Government is to restrain the turbulent, protect the weak and promote the happiness of the many. The Constitutions of the State and of the Union (both but compromises of conflicting interests) were designed to govern and direct the course of their administration, and as well as the laws enacted to explain and enforce their provisions, should be fairly and liberally construed and faithfully executed, to attain and secure the great and beneficent purposes for which they were instituted.

The settled precedents of our country, established so soon after the formation of these charters, in many instances by the very law-givers themselves, and in times remarkable for political honesty, are too sacred to be hastily or lightly disturbed. But where the provisions of the Constitutions are clear and definite in their meaning, evasions should be studiously guarded against, and violations firmly resisted.

The Agricultural interest has the first claim to our attention, as the basis on which all our prosperity rests. No superstructure presents the appearance of symmetry and beauty, if its pedestal be neglected or defective. And it were folly to erect upon a ponderous, magnificent and costly base, a cheap, insignificant and worthless work. Each part should observe its relative proportion, and as in architecture, so in politics, we must consider the corresponding capacities of the State—the relative proportions which the agricultural can be made to bear to the great and congenial interests of commerce, trade, manufacture and labor.

As a State, we stand fifth in population, first in climate, equal in soil, minerals and ores, with superior advantages for manufacturing and with a hardy, industrious and economical people. Yet, with such unequalled natural facilities, we are actually least in the scale of relative wealth and enterprize, and our condition daily becoming worse; lands depressed in price, fallow and deserted—manufacturing advantages unimproved—our stores of mineral wealth undisturbed, and our Colleges and Schools languishing from neglect. It is a true, but melancholy picture, and it is our business to prescribe the remedy. In the want of capital, and of that generous confidence which should exist between the government and the people, mutually to assist and support each other, I think I find the evil, and the corrective is palpable. Increase your circulating medium—give to industry and enterprize their proper incentives, and make interest the connecting tie between ourselves and our constituents, and we at once seize hold of their confidence and affections and arrest the torrent of emigration which is desolating our State.

At this period of enterprize and refinement, it would be worse than useless to inquire whether man is most happy in a civilized or semi-barbarous state. We have enjoyed the comforts of civilization and must neither retrograde nor stand still.—The Merchant must be supplied with means to purchase at full prices the produce of the Farmer; the Manufacturer and Mechanic to erect the necessary works to supply the demands of the country; water powers applied to useful purposes; Railways and other roads constructed to penetrate those sections of country to which navigation has been denied, and Common Schools established and cherished:—Then, the resources of the State will be developed, and an impulse given to her energies and enterprise which would soon place her in the rank for which nature designed her. Enable the Farmer to reach his market with despatch and economy; bring it to his door, and you at once stimulate him to increased industry and a more watchful care of his products. You enhance the value of his labor and of his lands, and you make him contented and happy with the home of his birth.

Were the State enclosed by a wall, beyond which her citizens might not travel, the Legislator might fold his arms and withhold his aid and protection from all works of general improvement, permitting individual enterprize and energy to exhaust themselves by fruitless and abortive efforts. But we must remember that our younger sisters are presenting the most alluring temptations to our citizens—that daily, the bone and sinew of our strength are passing away from us—and that, unless prompt and efficient means are applied to remedy the evil, a few more years may find us hopelessly impoverished.

Whilst it is admitted that we cannot safely wield the Banking capital which the superior commercial advantages and greater facilities of trade render necessary to Massachusetts, Louisiana or New York, may we not venture to inquire, whether there is any thing in our condition, which necessarily restricts us to the use of less than the third of the amount which is usefully employed in Georgia and South Carolina? Why should we apprehend overtrading and a factitious state of prosperity? Are our citizens less prudent and wise—less capable of managing their individual interests or more easily seduced into folly and extravagance than their neighbors? I think not.

One of the blessings of general prosperity and by no means the least, is the means it affords of general education. Ignorance is the certain result of poverty. Supply the means and there are few parents who would deny their offspring the lights of science and the refinement of cultivation.

From the observations I have made, you perceive that I am an advocate for an increase of our banking capital, as the surest and speediest means of arousing our State from the apathy that enthrals her.

I believe that she requires but proper stimulants to bring her latent energies into action, and I would submit to your wisdom whether the end would not be more effectually attained by increasing the capital of your present Banks, (already possessing the public confidence,) than by chartering numerous small ones, whose conflicting interests and jealousy must abridge their public usefulness. You will thus be fostering your infant improvements (whether Rail ways or Factories,) and insuring their completion, by adding to the means of their projectors, and effecting a general improvement by aiding and encouraging individual enterprize.

The appropriation of the public treasure, or the devotion of the credit of the State, to the purposes of trade, traffic or banking with the view of gain, is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice.—It might be enough to say, that the Constitution may be examined in vain for any authority for such purposes, to induce the Legislator to act on the subject with great caution. But it is due to the times to add, that the State cannot engage in the common pursuits of the people, without exciting their jealousy and dissatisfaction, and abstracting from the government the respect and veneration which are necessary to arouse their patriotism and command their services in time of need. What interest can a citizen feel in the government, which would rival him in trade, sell his property, and commit his person to the loathesome walls of a prison for the satisfaction of a debt? One of the foulest blots to be found in the laws of the State, although greatly mitigated in the present age, is the power granted to an individual to imprison his honest, but unfortunate fellow man, for debt. How much more odious then would such conduct appear in the government of a State?

I cannot omit this occasion to congratulate my fellow-citizens, on the return of a part of their hard earnings by the Federal Government, which has been drawn from them by the operation of one of the most oppressive and abominable Revenue laws, ever inflicted, in time of peace, on a free people, at a juncture so favorable to meet and aid the spirit of enterprize which is now abroad.

The unwillingness to impose a Tax on the people, has been amongst the most plausible reasons heretofore assigned for withholding the aid and protection of the State in the prosecution of enterprizes of internal improvement, which all admitted to be necessary to the public prosperity. The funds which the State can now command, removes this difficulty. The amount to which we will probably be entitled under the deposite act of Congress will reach near two millions of dollars. Large as this sum may appear, it would form the mere *nucleus* of a system of Internal Improvement, commensurate with the necessities and capabilities of the State and far below the amount advantageously employed in such works, in other States of the Union. In fine, after giving the subject all the consideration which its importance demands, I entertain the opinion that the principal should be devoted to Internal Improvements, and the income arising therefrom, to the establishment of Common Schools, in obedience to the injunctions of the Constitution.

To have been elected, gentlemen, to the high office, upon the duties of which I am now to enter, by the immediate suffrages of a virtuous and intelligent people, at the first instance in which, under the provisions of the Amended Constitution, the election of Governor has been committed to their hands, should be a source of sufficient pride and gratification to any man. But to me, having so little claim to this distinguished honor, the kindness with which it has been conferred, excites emotions which I am utterly unable to express. Permit me, gentlemen, as the only return, which it is now in my power to make, to tender through you to our constituents, the people of N. Carolina, the assurances of sincere and enduring gratitude.

This, gentlemen, is my native State, and here are centered all my worldly interests and all the best affections of my heart. If patriotism, self-interest, and a deep sense of gratitude, are not sufficient guarantees of zeal and probity in the discharge of my official duties, it were vain to tender you empty promises.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say, that although the extravagant expenditures and gross abuses of the Federal Government, have *driven* me into opposition to the coming Administration, —(pledged to carry out the same course of policy thus preventing me from judging the tree by its fruit,)—yet I shall endeavour to divest myself of all prejudice and partiality in the discharge of my duties, and to become the officer of the STATE and not of a PARTY.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender to you the assurance of my great anxiety, to unite with you in any and all measures, which may be calculated to advance the general prosperity of the State, to promote the improvement of the rising generation and secure the happiness of all.

The Election of Treasurer.—On Wednesday last, DANIEL W. COURTS, a member of the House of Commons from Surry county, was elected Treasurer of the State. Gen. PATTERSON, one of the most valuable and faithful public Officers which the State has ever had, declined a re-election, having tested by experience of the inadequacy of the salary to the support of his family. CORNELIUS W. DOWD, of Moore county, was the competitor of Mr. Courts, and was the only opponent in nomination, though there were a number of scattering votes.

New Circuit.—The bill for the creation of a new Circuit in the West, has become a law. This will render the election of an additional Judge necessary; and if it be true as rumored, that *Owen Holmes*, Esq. has declined the Judicial appointment recently conferred upon him by the Legislature, there will still be yet another to choose.—*Ral. Register.*

[The salary of the Circuit Judges is fixed at $1950, with a deduction of $100 for every Court they fail to attend.]

Mr. Porter, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, has resigned his seat, in consequence of personal indisposition and family affliction.

In the case of Richard H. White, charged with burning the Treasury building in 1833, who was tried in the Circuit Court at Washington, lately, the Jury could not agree, and were discharged, after 70 hours' confinement.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Our pilot boat reached the city late last night, having boarded the packet ship COLUMBUS, Captain Depeyster, which sailed from Liverpool the 20th Nov. By her the editors of the New York Daily Express are placed in possession of copious files of Liverpool papers to the 20th, London of the 18th, which contain eleven days later news from the Continent.

The news is of unusual interest. Charles X. Ex-King of France, died at Goritz on the 12th Nov., aged 78. The Nephew of the Duke of Angoulome was proclaimed King of France by the family.

Cotton Market flat—prices of all kinds except choice American ⅛ a ¼ lower. Sales of the week 14360, of which 4220 were Boweds, at 7¾ a 11¼—3420 New Orleans, at 7¼ a 11½d—2120 Alabama 7 a 12d.

The money market in London was still agitated from day to day.—Stocks had however recovered a little, and money was at the latest dates a little more easy. There had been some mercantile failures.

Produce was generally on the decline, except grain and bread-stuffs, which had advanced rapidly.

There had been a great run on the Dublin Banks, but they stood their ground well.

Foster & Co.'s Bank at Carlisle had failed.

Young Prince Louis Bonaparte is to be transported to America.

Queen Hortense, the mother of Young Louis Bonaparte, has gone to Switzerland to settle her affairs; after which it is said she will join her son in America. The *Journal du Commerce* says that Prince Louis Napoleon has been required to give his word of honor that he will not leave the United States within the next ten years, and that he at first refused, but yielded on being told that the fate of his accomplices depended upon his compliance.

The affairs of Spain are in the same disordered state.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 2d instant, a bay MARE, 15 hands high, with left eye out. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me.

DUNCAN McLERAN.

January 4, 1837. 22tf.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1837.

We this week commence the *thirteenth* year of our Editorial management of the Observer, with a considerable addition to its quantity of readable matter. By lengthening the columns, we add more than two columns, or one-twelfth part, to the size of the paper. But to the news monger, the addition is about equal to one-seventh of the news matter, the advertisements being the same in quantity as before. Though this is not all the improvement that we designed before the loss of the materials purchased in September, it is as much as we can conveniently make at present; and we trust will be received by our readers as a testimonial of gratitude for the very liberal increase of patronage extended to the paper during the past year. It is attended with no increase of charge to the Subscribers.

The Observer is now the largest paper printed in the State, and its circulation is probably greater than that of any, except those published in Raleigh. It therefore offers advantages to the advertiser, in the extensive circulation of notices, particularly among men of business.

In consequence of having to publish part of our papers on Wednesday evening, it is necessary that Advertisements and Communications should be handed in early on Wednesday morning, or before.

We have no letter from our Raleigh correspondent this week, and consequently nothing later than the Register brings.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives is expected to preach in St. John's Church, in this town, on Sunday next.

Mr. Shepard's Speech which will be found in another part of this paper, is a manly, high toned effort, worthy of the highest approbation. Read it.

The great Rail Road.—The Rutherford Spectator says, it has been ascertained by actual survey, that Mr. Calhoun's route for this road is utterly impracticable; and that the Green River Gap can be passed with locomotive power. Should the latter be adopted, the road will pass through nearly thirty miles of Rutherford County, in this State, and within 10 or 12 miles of the village of Rutherfordton. The mountain will be passed with an ascent of not more than 60 feet in any one mile, and without a single inclined plane or stationary Engine. This is an unlooked for result.

David Outlaw, Esq. associate Editor of the Raleigh Star for about a year past, has retired from that charge, in consequence of a domestic affliction, and also of his having been elected Solicitor by the Legislature. We deeply regret his loss to the Editorial corps of our State; for there is no one in its ranks who has deservedly stood higher, or who has laboured more assiduously and more effectually in the cause of the Country. The Star therefore returns to the hands of Mr. Lemay, whose talents, long experience, and sterling principles, entitle him to the confidence and support of the Whig party.

A Moving Speech.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says, that when Mr. Webster closed his powerful speech on the Treasury Circular, "Dr. Niles of Connecticut followed in *reply*, scattering a large and brilliant audience as if a plague was behind them. The exit was general among all parties and all classes; men, women and children made for the doors with as much zeal as if the Senate chamber were in flames.

Mexico and Spain.—It is said that a treaty has been concluded between these powers, by which the latter formally recognizes the independence of the former, which was once her insurgent colony. It is a little singular, that before the consummation of her own title to independence, Mexico should be engaged in a precisely similar contest with one of her own colonies.

The Money Market.—The New York papers represent money as being still scarce, commanding readily 2 per cent. a month. Stocks, however, had risen very materially.

The way to put down Bank Rags.—In New York notice is given of application to the Legislature for upwards of 70 new Banks, with an aggregate capital of twenty-nine millions—besides other "monopolies" without number. Virginia is about to increase the number of her banks; Missouri, Georgia, Alabama, ditto. All these are governed by Jackson Van Buren Legislatures, and are thus showing their respect for Gen. Jackson's recommendation of a specie currency.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Benton has introduced his Expunging Resolution in the same form as at the last session.

The President has communicated to Congress the proceedings of a Convention in Michigan, acceding to the terms prescribed for her admission into the Union. He states that the first Convention, which assembled under authority of a law of the Territorial Legislature, refused the terms. But that the people of all the Counties except two had subsequently, without law, chosen Delegates to another Convention, which assented to the terms. As the votes of the Michigan Senators, who are already in waiting, are wanted to elect Col. Johnson Vice President, and to relieve Mr. Rives from the odium of voting for him, there is no doubt that the assent of Congress will be speedily given to her admission. Mr. Benton was for doing it at once.

The Intelligencer says, that from the feeling exhibited on the incidental discussion of this question, it will probably excite a deeper interest than any other likely to be seriously entertained at the present session.

On the subject of the Specie Circular, in the Senate, Mr. Hubbard has spoken in defence of the Administration.

Mr. Southard replied.

The Rev. Mr. Goodman has been elected Chaplain of the Senate, and the Rev. Mr. Comstock of the House. [The latter is the Minister who wrote and published a defence of Col. Johnson's family affairs.]

In the House, some abolition memorials, presented by Mr. Adams, were laid on the table, 116 to 36.

A memorial has been presented, from 23 citizens of Pennsylvania, suggesting to Congress the expediency of restricting the States, by an amendment of the Constitution, from incorporating Banks; also asking Congress to prevent the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States from issuing the notes of the old Bank. Upon this memorial, a debate took place which occupied the whole day, and which resulted in referring it to a select committee.

Mobile.—A good deal of anxiety has been produced in regard to this hitherto flourishing city, by reports of numerous failures having taken place, and of heavy losses to one of the Banks, caused by these failures and by improper loans to some of the Directors. It is now said, however, that the suspensions of payment were only among the cotton brokers, who had made large advances upon Cotton, which could not be got to market in consequence of low waters; but that they have at last been relieved by the rise of waters, and that no material injury would result. The Bank, it is also said, will not suffer to any material amount.

THE RAIL ROAD.

It will be seen in an extract from the Fayetteville Observer, that Major McNeill has sent out a Corps of Engineers, to survey the contemplated Rail Road from Fayetteville to the West, and that at this time they are engaged in the work. The difficulties about the Yadkin River being the most formidable, the Engineers, very wisely, we think, have gone thither first. When they have determined on the most feasible route for getting through these obstructions, that determination will, in a great measure, control the direction towards Fayetteville.

We are glad that we may be said to have begun this work in earnest. We learn that there will be no difficulty in getting such amendments to the existing charter as will suit the views of the Convention held at Salisbury. We doubt much whether the State at this session of the Assembly will go with us in taking stock, but that she will at some period do so, we think the growing favor of the public towards this scheme renders manifest. We may safely say this, at least, *if ever the State does any thing for any internal improvement company, ours will be the one she will begin with.* So let us make ready. Let us open our Books and see how much stock we can have subscribed. Let us get our route surveyed: prepare our estimates, and then we will be able to present ourselves with confidence to the favor of our General Assembly. We had hoped to be able to do so at the present session, and it will be remembered that we frequently urged that necessity on the Convention as well as the public. But as we have not been able to do so, we must not be dejected at a *stand off* by the Legislature. We shall be able to fortify our claims hereafter in a very conclusive manner, and therefore, must not permit our hopes or our zeal to slacken from any discouragement of this kind: we have at least this much to console us—we have the means in our country to do the work without the co-operation of the State, and if she chooses still to be a step daun to the West, we must strive the harder to get on by ourselves.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

NEW STAGE ROUTE PROPOSED

Much has of late been thought and said, in this section of country, on the propriety of running a Stage from Fayetteville to Greensborough in Guilford County, by way of Carthage, Ashborough and New Salem. We understand it to be a matter of general interest; at least through the counties of Cumberland, Moore, Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, Davidson, Rowan, Montgomery, parts of Chatham and Rockingham.

There being at present no Stage route across this part of the State, Passengers to and from Fayetteville, Carthage, Ashborough, New Salem, Greensborough, Wentworth, Jamestown, Salem, Germanton, Bethania, Lexington, Salisbury, and many other places,—are obliged to suffer the delay, and sustain the expense of a circuitous route; or betake themselves to private conveyances, which are often in many respects inconvenient. The distance of the proposed route is only a hundred miles; and the course so nearly direct, that, at no point does it vary more than twelve miles.

We are requested by many citizens, in the district of country above mentioned, to suggest the propriety of entering into speedy measures, by petition, &c. to effect the object in view.

Ashboro' (N. C.) Southern Citizen.

Mobile in Trouble.—Our merchants and manufacturers have had a trying and perilous time of it, this winter; but the situation of New York is enviable compared with that of Mobile, as represented to us by authority which we cannot question. The State Branch Bank is said to be almost bankrupt—indeed the report that it had actually stopped payment was current throughout the state—five of the directors bankrupts to the amount of nearly two millions; a new set of directors elected, and the old ones responsible to the bank for nearly four millions; a circulation of three millions, with only three hundred thousand dollars in specie to sustain it; twenty-five mercantile failures reported in one day; money not to be had on loan or discount, even at ten per cent a month; and to crown all, the Legislature have passed the bill for the rail-road between Montgomery and Pensacola, which the citizens of Mobile consider a fatal blow to their prosperity. Such was the state of things, in Mobile, just a week ago! And for all this—except the rail-road—the people of Mobile may render thanks to Gen. Jackson.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

MARRIED,

In Salisbury on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Burton, Col. EDWARD YARBROUGH, to Mrs. SARAH GILES, all of that place.

DIED,

In this town, on the 28th ult. at an advanced age, Mr. SAMUEL PEARCE, a soldier of the Revolution. He fought under Lafayette at Newport, R. I. of which State he was a native, but for the last 38 years a resident of this town.—*Com.*

In Salisbury, on the 27th ult. Miss SUSAN ELIZABETH FISHER, eldest daughter of Chas. Fisher, Esq. aged 17 years.

In the same place, on the 25th, JOHN WILEY ELLIS, aged 23 years.

In Anson County, N. C. on the 27th inst., Col. THRASHLEY, a highly respectable citizen, and a revolutionary pensioner.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 5

Brandy, peach,	65 a 70	Molasses,	43 a 47
Ditto, apple,	55 a 57	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	16 a 17	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	12½ a 15	Salt,	50 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 4½
Candles, F. P.	16 a 17	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	1 90 1 60	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

Petty Gulf Cotton Seed,

JUST received per Steamer Clarendon, a quantity of the above Cotton Seed, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

January 3, 1837.

To Cotton Planters.

THE introduction of this Seed into general use, would undoubtedly be of great benefit to our State, both in improving the Staple, and increasing the production of our Cotton.

The plant itself is much more luxuriant than the common green Seed, much more prolific of fruit, and throws itself so widely open, (when ripe) that a hand that could pick 75 lbs. of the one, could readily pick 100 lbs of the other (per day.) Its Staple is so, superior, that those familiar with it allege that with their eyes closed they can easily distinguish it from the common Cotton. My motive for offering this Seed to the public, is for the express purpose of improving the *quality* of our Cotton at *home*, and *character* of it *abroad*, which has been reduced to a very low ebb; and justly so too, by the very inferior quality generally shipped from this State.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 3, 1837. 22 tf

☞The *Salisbury Watchman* will give the above 3 insertions, and forward their bill to me for payment. C. J. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HEATH'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illustrations of Scott's Novels, do. of Syria and the Holy Land; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory Man; Boston Book; Diary of a Blase; East and West; Delphine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy Book for 1837; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride; Giafar al Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Feelings; Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to Presbyterians; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Select Letters; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Manners and Habits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Universal History.

Medical.—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver; do. on Stomach, Broussais's Physiology; Dewees on Children; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Practice; Thomas's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Midwifery; &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

January 4, 1837.

MURRELL, the Land Pirate.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Stewart's Adventures in capturing Murrell. Also, Crockett's Adventures in Texas, written by himself

January 4, 1837. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

A REGULAR MEETING of the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society, will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening next, at half after 6 o'clock; punctual attendance is requested.

H. B. SEDBERRY, Secretary.

January 3, 1837.

Notice.

THE last Will and Testament of the late John McDaniel, was admitted to probate at December Term, 1836, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, when James McDaniel qualified as Executor thereto, and obtained Letters Testamentary.

All persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them within the time required by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar to the recovery thereof.

JAMES McDANIEL.

January 5, 1837. 22tf.

J. N. INGRAM,

WILL sell, at his Residence, on Mountain Creek, Richmond county, on FRIDAY, the 20th January, his CORN and FODDER, HORSES, PLOUGHS, &c., two pair of OXEN and CARTS

December 30, 1836. 22ts.

To Draymen

HAULING accounts *must* be presented to me within *two weeks* after done, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

C. J. ORRELL.

January 3, 1837. 22 3w

PEARL STREET HOUSE Rebuilt.

No. 88 Pearl Street.

TO BE RE-OPENED IN FEBRUARY.

THIS spacious Establishment is enlarged and erected upon its former site, in the centre of the commercial operations of the city, surrounded by more than 500 entirely new fire proof Stores and Warehouses, occupying the ground of the great conflagration. This Hotel, fronting upon Pearl and Water streets, is arranged upon a new and most improved plan, with a spacious Exchange Room, extensive Dining Parlors, large & airy sleeping rooms, commodious Bathing rooms, steam power to elevate a supply of water to the upper story, and for other purposes; together with every convenience required to promote the health and comfort of Boarders. A guard is and will be constantly employed to keep every part of the premises in order and security. Alderman Peters, (the owner,) has spared no expense to render this Building, both in extent and style of architecture, equal if not superior to any Commercial Hotel in this country. This House will be furnished complete in modern style, and re-opened in the month of February, 1837. The undersigned, (former proprietor) respectfully solicits the patronage of its old customers, and the public generally.

JOHN M. FLINT.

New York, Dec 18, 1836. 22 3m

Lost.

THE following NOTES, viz. one Note on Calvin J. Dickson, with security, for $800, payable 25th December past; one do. on Calvin J. Dickson, with security, for $419 50, payable 25th December 1837, with interest one year; one do on Calvin J Dickson, with security, for $419 50, payable 25th December 1838, with interest two years; one Note on Thos. Bennett, Sen'r, for $800, payable 25th December past; one do on Thomas Bennett, Sen'r, for about $460 payable 25th December, 1837, with interest one year; one do. on Thos. Bennett, Sen'r, for $460, payable 25th December 1838, with interest two years; one Note on Geo. Gibson, with security, for $61, on demand about one month sundry other small Notes and Accounts. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for or having any thing to do with said Notes, as I hold the makers responsible to me and none else.

BRYAN CARAWAY.

December 28, 1836. 22 4w

Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public that he is no longer one of the firm of Howard & Reid, neither one of the Co. of A. Howard & Co., having sold his entire interest in said Firm and Co. He also feels grateful to some individuals of Fayetteville for their kindness and the people of Ireteil for their patronage.

GEO. V. REID.

Statesville, N. C., Dec. 31, 1836. 22 3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles.

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96-*tf*.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

GALES'S ALMANAC,

For 1837,

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville August 31. 4tf.

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure, part common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836. 13tf

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,

400 BAGS Rio Coffee.
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.

August 31. 4tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

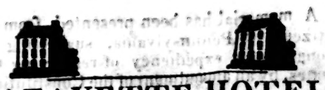
November 7, 1836. 14tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT, For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

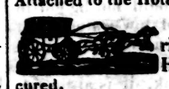
Fayetteville, North Carolina,

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

E. J. HALE has just received his Fall Supply of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Comprising a general assortment. Fine Cutlery, being a large assortment of superior Rogers and Wostenhome's Pen and Pocket Knives and Razors. Silver Pencil Cases, Pencils, Quills, Inkstands, Ink, Steel Pens, Wallets, Pocket Books, Purses, Cards and Card Cases, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Dissected Maps, Thermometers, Piano Music, Pocket Maps, &c.

Among the Stock of Books are the following:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
A great variety of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books,
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto, Parkinson's do, Hymns of Zion.
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.
Sherlock's Works. Latimer's Sermons
Leighton's Works. Burnet on 39 Articles.
Walk about Zion. Wilson on the Lord's Supper.
Fourfold State. Book of Hearts
Dick's Works. Beauties of Shakspeare.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, Campbell's Poetical Works.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and Mcln tosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary
Penny Magazine Shaw's Architect.
American Constitutions, with new Constitution of North Carolina.
Builder's Manual. Painter's and Glazier's Guide.
Oxford Drawing Book. Eaton's Botany.
Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte.
Ferguson's Rome. Gillie's Greece.
Universal Gazetteer Gil Blas.
Language of Flowers Sentiment of Flowers.
History of the Hartford Convention.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.

MEDICAL BOOKS.—Eberle's Practice; Therapeutics, and Children; McIntosh's Practice; Dunglisson's Dictionary; Hooper's do.; Magendie's Formulary; Paris Pharmacologia; U. S. Pharmacopeia; Wood and Bache's Dispensatory; U. States do; Abercrombie on the Stomach; Do. on the Brain; Travers on the Eye; Bayle and Hollard's Anatomy; Horner's do; Ewell's Medical Companion; Bell on the Nerves; Hall on the Blood, and loss of Blood; Eclectic Dispensatory; Tate on Histeria; Coster's Physiological Practice; Rush on the Human Voice; Cooper's Lectures on Surgery; Broussai's Pathology.

LAW.—Blackstone's Commentaries; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Practice; Maddock's Chancery; Saunders's Reports; Norris's Peake; Chitty's Criminal Law; Collier on Partnerships; Jones on Bailments; Toller's Law of Executors; Clerk's Assistant and From Book; Tomlin's Law Dictionary; Archbold's Appendix; Vattel's Law of Nations; Comyn on Contracts; Chitty on Bills; Hughes's Equity Draughtsman, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—A general assortment.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836 2tf

Mountain Butter

JUST RECEIVED.

3000 lbs. first rate MOUNAIN BUTTER, made by Messrs. Wm. & Lewis Hale, of Grayson county, Virginia.

C. J. ORRELL.

October 26, 1836.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836. 5tf.

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrementitious functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71-1y.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ⅌ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN **WATCHES,**

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles.—all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S. BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—
Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836. 10-tf

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

PAPER.

JUST received, a large supply of very fine and cheap Letter Paper.

E. J. HALE.

October 11.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

Worthy of Notice.

THOSE afflicted with inflamed or sore eyes should be aware of the great excellence of

Dr. ADAMS' EYE WATER,

in the treatment of this troublesome affliction. It has been before the public but a short time, yet it has been fairly tested in comparison with all the common remedies, and with what success may be inferred from the extensive demand now existing for it, and from the numerous testimonials of its value now in the hands of the proprietor, one or two of which it was deemed proper to subjoin.

Sir—It is with pleasure I state to you, that my wife, who was troubled with sore eyes, was completely cured by using one bottle of Dr. Adams Eye Water.

JOHN GARDNER, Green st. near 7th.

NORRISTOWN, PA.

Mr. Fisher—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior excellence of Dr. Adams' Eye Water over several others that I have tried. Having given Dr. Thompson's a fair trial, I consider Dr. Adams' by far the best, and it is free from that smarting produced by Thompson's. I know several gentlemen in this place who have tried both, and they decidedly prefer Dr. Adams'. I consider Dr. Adams' Eye Water a very valuable medicine. Yours,

BENJAMIN POWELL.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. [7]

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro Boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

November 14, 1836. 15-4w

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage,

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This medicine is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form all the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 26tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of a general assortment of

Dry Goods

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too numerous to enumerate all of which will be sold for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINSON.
Foot of Hay street, Fayetteville.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. & B. insertion Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, Nepayment Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy,

G. B. ATKINSON.

Oct. 5.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE Crockery, Hats and Shoes.

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto *Rico*, } *SUGARS*,
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inch
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing would do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO,

150 acres joining the above tract on the East side, fifty acres of which is cleared.

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first named tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which about 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASHE.

August 9, 1836. 1tf.

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

LINE OF PACKETS TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nicholson, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

For Sale.

50 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel.
20 Half No. 1. do.
4 Casks London Porter.
25 English Dairy Cheese.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1836. 18tf.